



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

reluctance to kill him, which I did by striking him gently on the head with a short stick. Ornithologists who examined him pronounced him the Northern Phalarope. At their request I make this note of the facts.  
—W. C. PRIME, *New York City.*

**Occurrence of the Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes occidentalis*) in Numbers on the Coast of Massachusetts.**—Among some Waders collected in 1888 on Monomoy Island, near Chatham, Massachusetts; I find four unmistakable specimens of *Ereunetes occidentalis*. Three of them, all females, were taken by Mr. J. C. Cahoon, one July 19, the other two Sept. 19. The fourth, a male, was shot Sept. 1 by Mr. Whiting. The July bird is an adult in richly colored and but little worn breeding plumage. The others are young in summer dress.

Mr. Cahoon tells me that he killed many specimens of the *E. occidentalis* at Monomoy during July, August, and September, 1888, but supposing at the time that they were merely large, long-billed examples of *E. pusillus*, he preserved only the three above mentioned. His impression is that they were nearly as numerous at times as *E. pusillus*. There is, I believe, but one previous record of the occurrence of *E. occidentalis* in Massachusetts, viz., that by Mr. Henshaw\* of the capture of a specimen on "Long Island, Boston Harbor, Aug. 27, 1870."—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**Sandpipers at Sea—A Correction.**—On looking at my note on 'Sandpipers at Sea' in 'The Auk,' Vol. III, I find at commencement of the first paragraph on page 132 "The *fastest* run up to 12 M. on May 8, was 582 miles." This should read "The *distance* run", etc. 582 miles a day for an old French steamer would be pretty good work.—WM. A. JEFFRIES, *Boston, Mass.*

**Remarkable Flight of Killdeer (*Aegialitis vocifera*) near Portland, Maine.**—On the afternoon of Wednesday, November 28, 1888, several flocks of Killdeer were seen by Captain Trundy, of the U. S. Life Saving Service, near his station, on the extreme point of Cape Elizabeth, Maine. Twenty birds, which were shot down without difficulty, were sent to Portland and offered for sale at one of the markets. On the following day, Captain Trundy tells me, hundreds of the Plover were to be seen along the shores of the Cape, and on Richmond's Island, a mile or two west of the station. They disappeared on November 30, leaving stragglers behind, however, the last of which was shot by one of the Life Saving crew on December 4, and kindly presented to me.

Such a flight of Killdeer in Maine—where the bird is well known to be rare—has probably not occurred within the memory of living sportsmen. It is doubtless to be attributed to the violent northerly storm that prevailed in eastern North America on November 25, 26 and 27.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

---

\*Auk, Vol. II, No. 4, 1885, p. 384.